### NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

#### JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - DER FREISCHUTZ -- PEER O'DAY.

FRENCH THEATRE.-MARIE ANTOINETTE. OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway .- HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel. -NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWN BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street .-STEINWAY HALL .- OLE BULL'S CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—Ethio-Plan Entertainments, Singing, Dancing, &c. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—Songs, ECOENTRICITIES, &c.—GRAND DUTCH "S."

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-BALLET, FARCE,

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue. - POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. TERRACE GARDEN-POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn ...

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY-THE INPEACHERS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

New York, Tuesday, June 2, 1868.

## TRIPLE SHEET

#### THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Sherman, of Ohio presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature (demo cratic) protesting against the influences brought to bear on Senators for the conviction of the President As it probably referred to himself and Mr. Wade, he asked that it be referred to a committee for investigation. Mr. Edmunds called up his resolution of thanks to Mr. Stanton. It was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Fessenden strongly favored its passage, and Mr. Henderson and Mr. Fowler approved of all. of it but the clause which implied that his remaining in the Cabinet against the wish of the President was right and proper. Mr. Henderson moved an amendthanking Chief Justice Chase for his conduct during the trial, which was promptly rejected by a vote of 11 to 30, seven Senators not voting. The original resolution was then passed by a vote of 11 to 37. The Arkansas Admission bill was then taken up. Mr. Drake's amendment was agreed to. and the bill was passed by a vote of 34 to 8.

In the House, under the Monday call of States, resolutions were introduced and referred instructing the Secretary of War to secure the services of Messrs Lingham and Butler to conduct the prosecution against Jeff Davis and for the establishment of a encies in European countries to promote emigration. Under the same call Mr. Morgan offered a resolution suspending the execution of the order for the vacating of her studio by Miss Vinnie Ream. In urging its passage he offered a letter from Miss Ream showing that the statue of Mr. Lincoln would be destroyed by removing it. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 61 to 47. A resolution that the guardrooms be locked with the key of the French Eastile, now in possession of the Mount Vernon Association, was offered but not received. My, Holman offered a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill for the taxation of United States bonds. Mr. Stevens proposed to modify it by instructing the committee to inquire into the propriety of such a bill, but Mr. Holman declined so to modify it. The previous question was not seconded. Mr. Eldridge's resolution to protect citizens from unreasonable search and seizure of private papers was not received. Evening sessions in future was then agreed to. The new Tax bill from the Committee on Ways and Means was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schenck explaining its provisions. It proposes, among other things, to make the Commissioner of Internal Revenue inde pendent of either the President or Secretary of the Treasury and to hold him personally responsible for the management of the revenue; to abolish the system of tobacco and whiskey inspectors, and to substitute therefor a responsible Supervisor in every district; and to tax manufactories mainly with reference to the capital. Regular brokers are to be taxed \$22, while irregular foreign brokers, who have no office and have therefore paid no tax, shall pay \$5,000 for license, and in default of payment suffer imprisonment. The direct tax on whiskey of \$2 a gation is retained, but Mr. Schenck expressed the opinion that it should and probably would be reduced. Retail liquor dealers are to pay for licence in proportion to their business, and wholesale dealers a tax of two and a half per cent on the amount of sales over \$5,000. The income tax is to be re

### Schenck read his financial statement, and the House EUROPE.

tained at five per cent, and railroad companies are

d sharred from exacting their tax from passengers. Mr

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes

terday evenlag, June 1. Messrs. Pigot and Sullivan, the "seditious" of Fenian editors imprisoned in Dublin, were set fre by issue of a writ of error heard in London.

'The Whitsun' holiday was strictly observed on \*Change in London and Liverpool. Outside quotations of the Liverpool markets are given.

## THE CITY

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday several resolu tions relative to the paving of streets were acted upon. A resolution directing that the city be remodelled into convenient election districts was

After adopting a few unimportant papers the Board of Councilmen adjourned till this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The Chinese Embassy left the city yesterday morn

ing and arrived last evening in Washington, where they are quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mayor Kalbfleisch submitted his annual message or budget for 1860 at the meeting of the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of the city of Brooklyn

yesterday afternoon. The whole amount necessary to be raised by taxation for the maintenance of the city government is \$3,193,254. Yesterday the June clause in the Bankruptcy law, by which debtors are prevented from taking the benefit of the act voluntarily unless by paying into court fifty cents on every dollar of the indebtedness, came into operation. Notwithstanding this several

petitions were filed yesterday in the usual way, the parties running the risk of the costs and the opinion of the court as to the legality of the proceedings. The case of the United States vs. S. C. Fraze and five other defendants charged with fraudulently removing whiskey, which has been under examina tion before Commissioner Osborn was again up yes-terday and further adjourned to Thursday next.

There were no jurors in attendance in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, and the court was in con-

sequence adjourned till Wednesday.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steam ship Hammonia, Captain Meier, will leave at two P. M. to-day (Tuesday) for Hamburg via Southampton. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, or Leary's line, will leave pier 14 East River, foot of Wall street, to-morrow (Wednesday) at three P. M.

. The stock market was active and on the whole

strong yesterday. Government securities were very trong and excited. Gold closed at 139%.

The beef cattle market exhibited a fair de activity and more firmness, and prices were about 14c. per ib. higher. About 1,675 head comprised offerings. Prime and extra steers manded 18c. a 1816c.; fair to good, 17c. a 1716c. and inferior to ordinary 15%c. a 17c. Milch cows were quiet, though good were in fair demand. We quote prime and extra \$90 a \$110 each; common to good \$60 a \$85, and inferior \$40 a \$55. Veal culves were in fair request, but at lower prices, extras selling at 1136c.; prime 1036c. a 11c.; ordinary to good 9c. a 10c., and inferior 6c. a Sc. Sheep were in good demand, but with liberal offerings prices were decidedly lower. We quote extra sheared 734c. a 8c.; prime 7c. a 75c.; common to good 55c. a 65c., and inferior 45c. a 5c. Lambs 9c. a 15c. Swine were slow of sale and lower, selling at 914c. a 934c. for heavy prime, 8%c. a 9%c. for fair to good, and 8%c. a 8%c. for common. The total receipts for the week were 4,348 beeves, 163 milch cows, 2,334 veal calves, 19,681 sheep and lambs and 23,601 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS. General Grant and Speaker Colfax have both writen formal letters of acceptance of the nomination for President and Vice President tendered them by the Chicago Convention. The General expresses a high opinion of the way in which the proceedings of the Convention were conducted and endorses the resolutions, but says it would be improper at the present time to lay down any fixed policy to be adhered t right or wrong, during a four years' administration, as new issues are continually arising and public letter commits himself to the platform without any implied reservation.

General Schofleid was formally inducted into the War Office yesterday. Chief Justice Chase administered the oath to him and President Johnson and ad interim Thomas accompanied him to the War Office. General Stoneman takes command of Virginia, succeeding General Schoffeld.

By special correspondence from Abyssinia of the 30th of April forwarded to London and thence through the Atlantic cable to New York, we learn that civil war and anarchy reigned all over the territory lately ruled by Theodorus. The royal nomines of England was repudiated by the chiefs, who were armed against him, and severe fighting ensued. A queen was in power at Magdala. The Egyptians vere to enter the territory when Napier's troops had fully evacuated.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston elebrated its two hundred and thirtieth anniversary vesterday. Speeches were made by General Banks. its commander, Governor Bullock and others.

The merchants of St. Louis are moving vigorously for a reopening of Bayou Mauchac in Louisiana, by which a direct water route to Mobile will be opened, liverging from the Mississippi two hundred miles above New Orleans, and thus leaving the latter city

out of the way. The case of Rev. Alexander Cowan, of Kentucky, who appeals from an adverse decision of the Ohio Presbytery rendered against him for alleged actions and declarations in regard to the Southern rebellion, is being heard before the Presbyterian General As

Heavy schocks of earthquake were experienced in Sacramento and Virginia City on Friday night.

A report that Father McMahon, the Fenian prisone at Kingston, Canada, had been flogged for reading Fenian newspapers is denied by the authorities of the penitentiary.

A Montreal despatch says that a Fenian attack on the Dominion is menaced at Prescott and Cornwall and is certain to take place this month. The government has called for more troops and the pay of vol-

Advices from Hayti report that Salnave had been beaten and had forced his way out of Port au Prince. The commander of the American man of war is re ported to have withdrawn his vessel because he understood that the complaints of foreigners were ex-Great excitement existed in Honduras and Nica-

ragua, according to despatches dated May 28, on a count of the renewal of British pretensions to the ownership of the Mosquito territory. The United States were expected to interfere to prevent such

claims.

The railroad companies owning lines between New York and Washington have arranged for a con tion of their through traffic under the control of one

#### The Presidential Contest-What Are the Principles Involved?

What are the principles involved in the contest for the Presidency upon which the country is entering? On what facts or what opinions are the people at issue, and what will it signify, what objects will be gained, what proses furthered, if Grant is elected on the one hand or defeated on the other? Does the contest mean anything more than a choice between Grant and a man not yet named or the question which of two sets of politicians shall possess the spoils? These are the queries for which every man who desires to vote intelligently in the present grave state of

the country must first find answers. All the promises that the republican organization means formally and officially to make it has already made, and all the insight it will offer into the peculiarities of its policy is given in its platform and in the name of its candidate. In its platform this party declares no principles. It only puts forth a series of negatives, and even these are indistinct generalisations, that bind no one and commit the party to nothing. What they say any man can say, no matter what may be his politics or his views of the national necessities. In order to ascertain what the principles of this party are it is necessary to examine its history in the past three years of peace and to consider the very complete declaration of his position made by their candidate. Since the end of the war this republican party has acted persistently on one idea-revolution; revolutionary reconstruction of our government so as to give all power to an oligarchy in Congress. This is the one object they have sought, the one purpose they have persistently pursued and kept in sight in every measure. All things that were likely to aid in the accomplishment of this they have favored; all that stood in the way they have endeavored to trample down. Their original establishment of a military despotism in the South; their desperate attempt to abolish and stamp out the Executive; their assault on the Supreme Court of the United States-all were inspired by the same idea of securing the absolute domination of an oligarchy through revolution and the overthrow of that fabric of government set up by the constitution.

Military despotism, then, supported by immense taxation and ruling at the will of an oligarchy of arrogant politicians in Congress, is what the republicans have labored for in the past. Within this simple and comprehensive programme lie all their principles, all their political ideas; and for this programme they will labor more energetically and with more resolute persistency in the future, They will extend the sphere of its operation also. Grant accepts their programme fully, unreservedly, slavishly, and deliberately promises beforehand that he will oppose no obstruction to it, that no "policy" of his shall stand in the way of the prearranged policy of the men who pull the wires of his political existence. If such a party succeeds

in electing such a President the country can judge what must be the result. What is the

conduct of the Impeachment Managers in their present investigation but a foretaste of what would follow with such men in power? Here we have all the personal rights of the citizen invaded at once. Without any process of law whatever a man is deprived of his liberty and thrust into a cell at the mere bidding of a political bully. The secrecy of the telegraph and Post Office is violated as no man would dare to violate it in despotic France. Men who do such things merely because they have the power will know no limit but that of their power in enforcing their will. With the government in their hands and administered by their tool we would see a law passed in Congress to give the government the same authority over the Northern that it has over the Southern States, and Grant, with the Habeas Corpus act suspended, executing that law.

In the success of the radicals the people may foresee the supremacy of such principles; and in supporting the opposing party they give their voices for the supremacy of the constitution and a return to the old established order of our government. This is assuming that the democrats will nominate Chase. We believe they will do this for the simple reason that Chase is the only man with whom they can win. They can elect no other; and it is only a question with them whether they will elect the Chief Justice or be beaten. Chase's name indicates the principles of the party that sustains him. He is the only man of great intellect in our politics who has conspicuously stood for the conservation of a government of law and opposed the fury of the radicals. He made his first point against these extremists in the courts of North Carolina in determining against a military order of General Sickles, and he has consistently pursued the same idea through this great effort to remove the Evecutive by political inquest. His conduct on this trial stamps him a man of exalted character. uncompromising honesty and resolute to do what is right.

In the history of one party and in the possible candidate of the other men may see what each aims at, and may determine calmly whether they will go with the radicals in a revolutionary change toward despotism or with the conservatives for an assertion of the supremacy of the law and for securing the rights and liberties of the people.

The Death of Ex-President Buchanan We publish to-day a full biography of James

Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, together with an announcement of his death. The vacillating policy of President Buchanan during the months previous to the outbreak of our late war-a policy so different from that which President Jackson might have been expected to adopt in a similar emergency-has conferred on his name an unenviable distinction. But now that he is dead and he war is over the most violent political opponents of the "Old Public Functionary" may admit that his conscientious and consistent resistance to the anti-slavery agitation, from which he early anticipated disastrous consequences, and his adherence to the now exploded theory of State rights, influenced his conduct in the premises quite as much as his constitutional timidity and his misapprehension of the real nature and ultimate results of the conflict which he at once dreaded and deplored.

That he was unequal to the emergency is

painfully patent from his utter failure to avert the impending war. But when it is remembered with what alacrity in the war of 1812 young Buchanan, though himself a federalist, volunteered as a private soldier, and with what energy in 1814 he supported in the Legislature of Pennsylvania every measure of national defence, there can be not the slightest doubt of riotism. That it was a patric enlarged as it was sincere is manifest from his memorable declaration in Congress in the course of a debate on the tariff in 1822. "If I know myself," said Mr. Buchanan, "I am a politician neither of the East nor of the West, of the North nor of the South." As United States Minister to St. Petersburg, and subsequently to London, his diplomatic duties were performed with a single eye to the interests of the government which he represented. And the record of his prolonged career in public life, from his election to the Pennsylvania Legislature, at the age of twenty-three, to his inauguration as President of the United States in 1857, bears honorable testimony to his patriotic motives, to his activity and industry and to his far more than ordinary intellectual ability. His amiable disposition and the elegant hospitality, of which he so well preserved the traditions, doubtless facilitated the political as well as social success which he so early won and so long retained. If the unprecedentedly difficult and trying circumstances of the last year of his Presidential term proved too much for one who was not gifted with the highest genius for statesmanship and who lacked many of the requisite elements of the heroic character, his weakness proved also politically fatal to him. It is altogether unlikely that history will reverse the verdict which consigned him for the remnant of his declining years to obscurity. Nevertheless, it would be anjust to hold any one individual responsible, however exalted his position, for a catastrophe which was, perhaps, inevitable, for a war which was the accumulated results of complex and manifold causes in operation during a long series of years. The American people, slowly recovering from the severest shock to which our government has ever been exposed, and looking forward already to a glorious future, can afford to apply to the late ex-President the charitable motto-De mortuis nil nisi

THE KANSAS LAND JOB AND OTHER BIG Jons .- Our Washington correspondence yesterday exposed a big and atrocious job in the former Cherokee lands in Kansas, in which the Department of the Interior had a hand We had at the same time accounts of a tremendous job under way for another Pacific railroad, with all the land grants and money which have been lavished on the other routes. But what is the use of talking about these jobs? They cannot be stopped; they will go on. Some good may come out of the Pacific railroads by opening communication across the Continent, however much the public may be fleeced or have to pay. And as to the rest, the best way, perhaps, is to let them go on without interference till the villany and corruption connected with them culminate and the people become utterly disgusted.

The Chinese Embassy at Washington. The Chinese Embassy after a short stay in this city have gone to Washington to attend to the real business of the mission. They were precluded upon a point of etiquette and propriety from receiving any public ovation while here, because they had not been through the official form of presentation at Washington, though they received many cordial and flattering attentions in a private way. Both at San Francisco and New York they were cordially received, and these marked attentions from our citizens were only preliminary to the hearty welcome they will receive both officially and unofficially at the seat of government. Officially they will be received at Washington with all honor and dignity becoming such an important and unprecedented mission, and Mr. Seward will put on his most approving smile. The government in all its branches will mark the extraordinary event as becomes a great and friendly Power. There can be no doubt of its success in this country, for it means progress and more intimate relations between the oldest and most populous empire

and the greatest republic of the world. It will

leave the shores of America with the most

favorable impressions and with a prestige

that will have the happiest effect in the other

nations of the Western World to which it is

The Embassy, after having finished its official business with the government at Washington, will return to this metropolis, and then will be received in a becoming public manner. The Chamber of Commerce has already taken steps to this end. The city authorities, we suppose, will also act in the matter. But while we hope to see every department and all our citizens do what they can to give éclat to the occasion, we recommend the Chamber of Commerce to take the lead. The Aldermen and Council of the city would probably want to make a job and a drinking spree out of it, while the Chamber of Commerce would give the reception and entertainment a more respectable character. The entertainment should be on the largest and most impressive scale. It should be a grand fête champêtre in the Park, at the old monastery on Monastery hill. At that sacred and beautiful spot there could be imbibed with the champagne the pious feelings pertaining to that holy locality. But by all means let the Aldermen and Councilmen be kept in the background, for fear they might get drunk and desecrate the spot and the occasion. We want to show these distinguished and learned Chinese when they return to the metropolis that we are a people of taste as well as of hospitality; and we recommend them not to go to an obscure small hotel again, in the vicinity of Mackerelville, but to the Fifth Avenue or some other good and large hotel, where persons of their station and dignity should go, and where our respectable citizens could see them. The Japanese Embassy, about which so much noise was made, was a small affair in every way, compared with this from China, and we have no doubt the great metropolis of America will give due honor to it.

# The Outrages of the Jacobin Cabal a

Hon. Robespierre Butler met with an unexpected rebuff on Saturday last in the House of Representatives. A telegram that had been received by the prisoner Wooley was laid before the House, when Butler moved that no further telegrams or letters should be sent to the contumacious witness until they had been opened and inspected by the Speaker. To this Mr. Colfax objected, giving as his reason that he possessed no right to open a closed envelope directed to another person, either with or without the order of the House. This was simply a statement of fact; but taken in connection with the recent meddlesome, prving, outrageou conduct of the Impeachment Managers it administered a severe and merited rebuke to Butler and his associates, who have violated decency and law by seizing upon the private telegraphic messages of individuals and subjecting them to the noses of the smelling com-

The atrocious and tyranical conduct of the Jacobin cabal affords us a foretaste of what the government would become in the hands of such men under the Presidency of General Grant, who has avowed himself a mere tool of Congress; a figurehead without brains or ideas; machine whose only province, if elected, would be to swing the sword and with closed eyes cut and slash according to the will of the radical majority. The sacred right of every citizen to his private correspondence has been disregarded : witnesses have been badgered. bullied and threatened, and one of them 'aas been thrust into a damp dungeon under the national Capitol and kept in solitary cor finement for refusing to divulge his per sonal affairs before Butler's committee. Ver s little more is needed to restore the days of the Inquisition, with their thumbscrews, racks and redhot irons, and their masked tort arers to apply the test to unwilling witnesses. It is no wonder that Colfax finds it necesse ry to disconnect himself from such men on the eve of the Presidential canvass. But while the Jacobin conspirators are thus rebuked and snubbed in their own household their lav less violence remains unpunished. When they seized upon private telegraphic messages they became law breakers, and their character as Representatives affords them neither exc use nor protecion. For these acts they should be punished by civil and criminal proceedings. Their guilt was shared by the telegraph company whose officers betrayed the confidence of those who had entrusted private messages to their keeping. By voluntarily exposing the telegrams in their possession to Butler and his associates the Western Union Telegraph Company forfeited their charter, which expressly prohibits such a gross breach of confidence under the penalty of forfeiture. The parties whose mesages were thus outraged should proceed at once against the Impeachment Managers and the telegraph company, and should prosecute them to the extent of the law, both criminally and for personal damages. This is a matter in which the whole community is interested. Colfax has put upon record the fact that the House has no business to order any of its members to pry into private correspondence. Butler and his committee have done this on their own responsibility. The Western Union Telegraph Company's managers have volunteered to aid them in the consummation of the outrage. Let them all be punished to the ut-

most limit of the law.

The Deprocracy and the Presidency-Chief Justice Chase Their Only Chance.

Reader, have you ever seen a crevasse-a regular Louisia na crevasse? You know that for hundreds of miles the mighty stream of the lower Mississippi is confined between artificial embankments or leve's, which protect the rich lowlands on both sides from inundation. But there are times when the spring floods from twenty States and Terrh'ories fill these embankments to the very brin, and then the steamboat passenger from a considerable elevation looks down on the cotton fields and planters' houses on each side of hin. At such a time, when the water begins to trickle over a depression in the soft alluvion of the levee, if not immediately attended to a great gap will soon be formed, through which a resistless torrent will deluge the plains below. This is a crevasse. Its tremendous volume and force may be imagined from the fact that not only does this escape valve serve to inundate thousands of square miles of fields and forest lands, but sometimes changes the course of the river itself. Hence the numerous crescent and horseshoe lakes on both sides of it below Memphis. They were formerly bends in the channel of the shifting stream.

The radicals are now threatened with a crevasse of this description in the democratic movement for Chief Justice Chase as their Presidential candidate. The result may be as change in the course of the government, which will cast the ultra radical policy off to one side like one of those Mississippi river side lakes, no more resorted to except for their catfish. The big Indians of the Albany Regency, near the head of navigation on the Hudson, had a little council of war the other day on the Presidential prospect, when, as it appears, "the Oneida Chief," Horatio Seymour, boldly and earnestly pleaded the policy of nominatin Chief Justice Chase as the last chance for the perplexed democracy against the hero of "the Appomattox apple tree." The hint is immediately taken up at the lower end of the river by Captain Rynders, who, in a few pointed historical and logical remarks, proves that Mr. Chase is a first rate democrat and the man of all men for Tammany Hall in this crisis. Last fall he was the anointed head radical of Tilton and the model statesman of Greeley, on the presumption that he stood side by side with Wendell Phillips on the platform of manhood suffrage, universal negro suffrage, radical negro recon struction and Southern negro supremacy. But the whirligig of politics brings about great changes upon a short notice. Now it is known that Chase is no radical, but a sound conservative; that his political ideas are much nearer the policy of Johnson than that of Ben Wade, and that, next to Johnson, Chase has fallen under the wrath of Butler, Boutwell, Stevens and all the impeachers.

Here, then, is the champion for the democracy and all the conservative forces-the great statesman who furnished the sinews of the war, without which even General Grant would have been a failure. The Chicago republican platform throws Pendleton out of the fight, in leaving him nothing to fight against on his greenback policy; while on the other tack it hedges off Seymour on his shibboleth of gold to the bondholders. Then, on the question of universal negro suffrage, as the republicans limit it to the unrestored rebel States, they practically give up their case, inasmuch as, with the restoration of those States, they will have the same reserved rights as New York and Jersey to regulate the suffrage each for themselves, universal or qualified. Knock out the impeachment resolution, and the Chicago platform may be adopted by the July Tammany Hall Convention; and so, as in 1852, the two parties may result, from similar causes of distrust against their party leaders and managers and their real designs, may be the same to the first soldier of

Chase and Dix will make a splendid opposition ticket, and some such combination is the only chance for the democracy. They will go down again with Pendleton, or Seymour, or Hendricks, or Hoffman, or Wood, or poor Pierce, or Fillmore, or Black, or Brown, or any other decayed politician identified with the peace party of the war. The fastidious Western copperhead democracy turn up their dainty noses at Hancock. They don't like his epaulets, and they won't have him. The aristocratic managers of the Eastern democracy have always given the cold shoulder to Johnson, perhaps because they have no faith in goose or lapboard, thimble or scissors. We have tried them with brave old Admiral Farragut, but they evidently were afraid that, as he was not dyed in the wool at Charleston or Chicago, he knows nothing of democracy. Mr. Johnson himself has done all that he could towards finding a democratic candidate, but all to no purpose, till at last the party leaders discover that Chase is their only chance of salvation. Seymour and Rynders pronounce him a good democrat; Greeley still pronounce him a great statesman, his recent record proves him a good conservative, and all men acknowledge him thoroughly loyal and trusty. There is no fear that if elected he will take the copperhead democratic back track to "the constitution as it was," including the Dred Scott decision and the revival of slavery, and no fear that he will diverge to the excesses of radicalism. What if the democratic party as it was and as it is shall cease to be with the nomination of Chase? Is it not the very thing we want. Has it not for all national purposes been for these seven long years defeated, disbanded and defanct? Let Mr. Seymour push forward the good work, let Captain Rynders second his efforts, let Hoffman keep cool, let Wood keep quiet and let all the democracy prepare for a meeting at the new Tammany Hall on "the glorious Fourth" in behalf of Chief Justice Chase, and they may open the ball of a glorious revo-

SCHOFIELD'S FIRST DECLARATION AS SECRE-TARY OF WAR. -The first word we hear from the new Secretary has a pleasant sound. It informs us that General Stoneman will succeed to the post made vacant by Schofield's appointment. This honors with an important and responsible position a man in every way worthy of it-a gallant soldier and one who, as Milltary Governor, will only act from his nature in administering his office in an impartial spirit and with earnest integrity.

The Fenians at Work Again.

The Fenian alarm is again sounded. The Canadians are once more in a state of perturbation at rumors about another invasion by the terrible Fenians, and the New Dominion bayonets are being brightened up in anticipation of a fight. It is a curious fact that just about the eve of an election campaign these Fenjans, who number say four hundred thousand strong in the United States, make a great stir and hallabaloo about pitching into the British government through the Canadian border. They have some enterprising leaders among them, who always keep a sharp eye to windward, and they may unite and get up some sort of programme for a Canadian invasion about this time; but it is doubtful if it will be ever carried out, the real purpose being a foray upon the purses of patriots and politicians, and possibly to frighten the poor Canadians, as they did at Ridgeway and Slabtown two years ago. The Presidential election comes in very happily at this juncture. The political managers have a large amount of cash on hand, and it will not do to let these four hundred thousand bold Fenians lay around loose. Both the great parties will be after them with "lashings of cash." The Fenians generally are opposed to the radicals; but the loftiness of their purpose will not suffer them to decline money in aid of it, come from what quarter it may. Now let us see what may be expected to follow. The Fenians will make a feint at some point on the Canadian border-St. Aibans is a cool and convenient one. The United Sta tes troops will be ordered to knock this matter on the head, as they were two years since. Ga neral Grantas the head of the army and the 1 adical candidate for the Presidency-will be required to see that this work is promptly exacuted. Then stand aside while the grand explor ion occurs. It will be found that this Fenian as ovement is not only for an invasion into Carrate 1 but also into the repose of General Grant. "It is military organization of the body will because demoralized and the leaders placed temps rarily in limbo. But the political organization will still remain, and then woe to General Graz t and to all who interrupted the execution of the plans of the Fenians with their nearly half a million of votes. They cannot, of course, by a punted upon for General Grant. Thus may the Fenians settle the Presidential election, d'efeat Grant and elect the democratic candidate.

#### THE CHINESE EMBASST. .

Succeeding a week of unusual physical activity and mental excitement, the gentlemen composing the Chinese Legation on Sunday caused their wardrobes to be repacked, and yesterday morning, preparatory to going on board the railway train (special coaches being provided), en route for Washington; vacated, at fifteen minutes to eight o'clock, the thirty-six rooms which had been occupied by them at the Westminster Hotel.

May the shadows of these diplomats from the far East never grow less, and may their cues elongate forever. They are worthy gentlemen. Accustomed the court of his Majesty, the Imperial Tajen of the Flowery Land, who is sanguineously related to the sun, moon and the Pleiades, they know what is

what.

Boasting a geneological tree with ten thousand branches (more or less) thereon they cannot be expected to fraternize freely with people of yesterday. John Smith, retired fish merchant, and Mr. Gunnybags, of the Chamber of Commerce, who cannot for the life of him say who his grandfather was, are permitted to address them: but they are not to presume on the chance introduction, and, happening in Pekin over night, en route to the Amoor river or Siberia, leave cards at their palaces. Only the Herald Tujen is permitted to do that.

His Excellency Chih, of the first rank, is a sensible personage and satisfied with three

His Excellency Chih, of the first rank, is a sensible personage and satisfied with three native wives (although by imperial rescript he is entitled to the distribution of his name among twenty demoiseiles), while in this country proposes to be exceedingly condescending, and may even propose, at the expense of a few hundred thousand dollars, the purchase of one or two fashionable residents of the female persuasion on the Fifth avenue. It was his original intention to have married half a dozen American ladies, but when inducted into the mysteries of jewels—diamond and coral bracelets, neckinees, finger rings, &c., &c.—he came to the conclusion that the revenues derived from his grand principality of Hoaw-kiang-swee-zto-Chiaahmung-jee would be insufficient to keep in state more

grand principality of Hoaw-klang-swee-zto-Chiaah-nung-jee would be insufficient to keep in state more than two belies, aristocratic descendants of ex-cheese mongers.

His Excellency Sun—who persists in being ad-dressed as Tajen Soon—thought of buying from the manager of Niblo's Garden the female portion of the "White Fawn," and even offered half a million for the lot; but for some reason the proposition was de-clined. Sun thought he had made a fair offer, stating that for a fifth of the sum he could purchase thrice as many women in China.

clined. Sun thought he had made a fair offer, stating that for a fifth of the sum he could purchase thrice as many women in China.

The Embassy are by this time at Willard's, Washington, and to-day will probably be introduced to the President, and afterwards, at a state dinner given by Mr. Seward, show what adepts they are at sherry, the Widow Cliquot and chopsticks.

A despatch from Boston, published in last evening's papers, informs us that "Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Minister, spent Sunday with his father-in-law, Mr. Livermore, in Cambridge." If the statement be true, his Excellency, with his father-in-law, must move over great distances in exceedingly short periods of time. Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Livermore were at the Traveller's Club in this city on Saturday evening, remaining with other member's of the legation until nearly one o'clock on Sunday morning. On retiring he went directly to his hotel and to bed. We can only account for the telegraphic statements in the journals of last night by supposing that the good genit which have waited upon his Excellency all along spirited him to Cambridge, Massa, while in his first sleep, and when awakened it was by the chimes of the morning bells calling the faithful to worship.

PFINGIS-MONTAG.

## PFINGTS-MONTAG.

There is not a day in the year which will call out the German population of our city in such numbers as the Monday after Pentecost. And if the weather is anything like fair, it is safe to reckon on at least fifty or perhaps a hundred thousand people visiting he parks and suburbs. Yesterday being the finest day we have yet had, of course a larger number of people availed themselves of the opportunity and all the up town parks, where picnics were announced, were crowded to excess. The New York Saengerbund, at Jones' Wood, had more than ten thousand visitors, and so it was at all the other parks in proportion. At the Saengerbund plenie we found this fault—that their concert was entirely unappreciated. The vocal and instrumental performers stood on a level with the crowd, and amid the hum of the surging multitude no clear perception could be had of the performance of the several pieces announced, nor even the Battle Hymn, from "Renzi" of Wagner, in which force of sound is one of the most necessary attributes. Had their concert been as handsome as their turnout in the morning, when they marched in procession with Mr. John Koch, Jr., as Grand Marshal, down the Bowery to the boat, they would have carried off the palm. At Robenstein's Bellevue Park the Saengerlust, assisted by a number of other societies, had a picnic. It was well attended, and to all thouge who participated it deemed satisfactory. At Sulzer's East River Park the Social Reformers and seven other societies held their May or rather "Pfingst" festival. The United Liedertafel of the Reformers, under the control of John Humbert as president, did everything to make their guests comfortable, but in point of art and in regard to the elevation of the standard of vocal music very little could be observed. They sung well the old lyric, "Auf den freien, lichten Höhen" "On the Mountains, Free and Clearer") and also the "Vaterland, a German patriotic song by Arx; but that either was sung well we will not say. At the Union Park on Sixty-second street about twenty other societies joined the Beethoven Maennerhor in the celebration, and both the performance and the entertainment were in everyway creditable. The Lion Park on Tenth avenue, as well as Elm Park not far off, had their picnies, and the Terrace Garden hav bored the Social Reformers proper.

'If we may be allowed a rough guess, we would say that yesterday at lea people availed themselves of the opportunity and all the up town parks, where picnics were announced.

In Memphis yesterday two men hard a fight in a barber's shop. They attacked each other with knives, when the person assailed drew a revolver and shot his assailant through the arm. The ball then struck a negro man named Edwin Dayls in the forchead, tilling him jostanti.